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ficant influence on the population of that species in area;

(b) that the specimens are placed in a suitable place of storage at Simpson College or on loan to other institutions, so that they will be available for reference in future research.

There must not be repeated collections made by persons doing similar research.

6. Live-trapping and marking of animals is permitted, but "killer-type" traps shall not be permitted without the consent of the local committee.
7. The removal of dead materials shall not be permitted. Dead plants and animals shall remain as they are to make possible the return of this organic material to the forest.

It is the desire of Mr. Berry and The Nature Conservancy that the Berry Woods be protected and maintained in its natural beauty forever.

Literature Cited

Fernald, M. L. 1950. Gray's Manual of Botany. 8th ed. American Book Co. New York, N. Y.

Gleason, H. A. 1952. New Britton and Brown Illustrated Flora. New York Botanical Garden, Lancasrer Press, Lancaster, Pa.

Scheming for Resource Management

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Abstract During the past 25 years much good conservation work has been done in Iowa. It is now time to re-evaluate existing facilities and services provided for Iowa citizens by the Conservation Commission. It is time to take stock of what we have in relation to existing public needs, and to plan ahead to meet anticipated demands by the people of this state. To decide what to do in the future it is perhaps best to set out existing problems and add a pinch of crystal ball to see what the future might hold. Studies and surveys must be carried out to answer many questions facing us today. A few examples are—To what extent can fish and wildlife resources be utilized to meet hunting and fishing needs? What is the role of fish and wildlife management in meeting these needs? What lands should be used for hunting and fishing in conjunction with other uses? What are the present needs and anticipated demands for forest products in Iowa? What are the responsibilities of various levels of government in planning for and meeting the needs of people for local, area-wide and state-wide outdoor recreation?

SCHEMING FOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Over 25 years ago a conservation plan was prepared as guide

to a sound conservation program in Iowa. Since that time much good conservation work has been done, but there has been no over-all effort to re-evaluate existing facilities and services provided for Iowa citizens by the Conservation Commission. It is time to take stock of what we have in relation to existing public needs, and to plan ahead to meet the anticipated demands by the people of this state. Planning for the future must be based on facts. A true plan sets out a course to follow to reach definite goals. The execution of plan must be by positive action. No plan is complete without provisions for personnel participation and understanding. A definite set of goals is absolutely essential for proper employee attitude.

To decide what to do in the future it is perhaps best to set out existing problems and add a pinch of crystal ball to see what the future might hold.

Any study or survey must be broad and include methods for collecting and reporting data to provide answers to questions such as:

1. To what extent can fish and wildlife resources be utilized to meet hunting and fishing needs? What is the role of fish and wildlife management in meeting these needs? What lands should be used for hunting and fishing in conjunction with other uses?
2. What are the present needs and anticipated demands for forest products in Iowa? What is the role of forest management in meeting these demands? What uses of forest lands should be made in conjunction with outdoor recreation?
3. What are the state-wide needs of the people for all types of boating and how much of this activity can be permitted in relation to the available amounts and type of water and shore?
4. What are the proper criteria to determine the location, size, and numbers of areas to be preserved for scenic, scientific and historic purposes, and, what are the compatible uses and accesses that can be permitted by the public for sightseeing and study?
5. What are the capacities of all types of water areas to meet existing and future needs for swimming and other water activities?
6. What are the needs on a state-wide basis for overnight facilities such as camp and trailer sites, camping areas and cabins near or in parks or other state-owned areas?
7. What are the present needs and anticipated demands for services such as are now provided by the public relations program?
8. How can the demands of people be met for adequate rec-

reation within one day's round trip travel?

9. What should the relationship be between government and private enterprise in meeting or providing outdoor recreation facilities?
10. What are the responsibilities of various levels of government in planning for and meeting the needs of people for local, area-wide and state-wide outdoor recreation? This question must be asked in relation to each of the previously listed questions.

The over-all problem can be approached from several angles but only two are suggested here. These are the 'interest approach" which treats the major types of use by the people on a state-wide basis, and the "area approach" which considers recreational and conservation needs primarily in relation to where people are living.

Interest Approach—Any study of needs or future planning should include the major types of interests. The needs of the people, supply of resources, and means for realizing an adequate supply should be studied for the major interest to include at least:

1. Hunting
2. Fishing
3. Boating
4. Picnicking
5. Camping
6. Water activities (other than boating and fishing)
7. Sightseeing
8. Nature Study
9. Hiking and climbing
10. Recreational travel
11. Winter sports
12. Other(not listed here or related)
13. Combination (of any or all listed here)

The interest approach identifies what people want to do. This information will also be valuable in determining what the various levels of government are able or will do to meet the various uses.

In a final report, it will be necessary to determine the compatible and incompatible interests that can be accommodated on the same area. It may also be necessary to recommend substitute uses for scarce types of interests on some areas in certain localities.

Area Approach—Some people prefer their outdoor recreation near their homes. Others have interests that result in travel in varying degrees. It will be necessary that we know the varying ability, preferences, and willingness of people to have their recreation at various distances from their homes. The characteristics and preferences of people pursuing each major type of interest will form a basis for estimating the future demand from each population area in the state.

Field surveys are to be made of present uses based on interviews and questionnaires. For example, park users—information is to be gathered on their place of residence, size of party, age groups, recreation activity, length of stay, type of lodging if overnight.

The data gathered from the "area approach" will be most helpful in planning a program of future needs according to location. These data will also be of much use in describing the dividing lines of responsibility of all levels of government. Maps, charts and tables will clarify concentric bands of recreational demands surrounding population centers.

All of the studies and surveys will be analyzed for indications of the nature, size and general locations of recreation and conservation areas which will be recommended in the various planning, acquisition, development, operation and other costs involved in realizing an adequate outdoor recreation and conservation program for Iowa.

Much information is needed as a basis on which to plan. Following is a brief outline of activities designed to provide data needed.

A. List and evaluate existing recreational areas and facilities.
   1. Complete an inventory to determine the acreage, type, quality and location of lands and waters administered by the State Conservation Commission and waters of the state.
   2. Complete an inventory to determine present availability, type, adequacy and condition of all man-made facilities on areas administered by the Conservation Commission.
   3. Complete an inventory to determine the acreage, type, quality and location of lands and waters under private, city, county, state or federal ownership that either now has or may have recreational values.

B. Determine public needs for outdoor recreation.
   1. Make necessary surveys to determine present public uses by kinds and acreages of lands now under the jurisdiction of the Commission and present use in relation to existing facilities.
   2. Study social and economic data that may be of use in analysis of present uses and needs and uses and needs projected to 1975.
   3. A review of present operational procedures, methods of personnel assignments and methods of financing.

C. Set up a program designed to meet present and projected needs for recreational facilities.

1. Complete an inventory to determine known needs for acquisition, development or services on lands now under the jurisdiction of the Conservation Commission based on present needs and include estimated costs.
2. Complete an inventory to determine known needs for acquisition, development or service needed for outdoor recreation on lands not under the jurisdiction of the Commission and include agencies to be responsible for this phase of operations and estimated costs.
3. Complete an inventory to determine projected needs for acquisition, development or services to provide the recreational facilities needed by 1975 and include cost estimates.

With sound basic information the Conservation Commission can present recommendations for a recreation program which will include the following:

1. Needed changes of present policies or adoption of new policies for proper administration of outdoor recreational resources.
2. Suggested acquisition, development and/or services needed in Iowa, with estimated costs, to meet present and projected demands for recreational facilities.
3. Research needs in the recreational field.
4. Suggested procedures for keeping the recreation review current.

A plan for a sound recreation program should:

1. Set out present and future recreation requirements of all recreation users.
2. Set out present and future recreation potential of land and water resources.
3. Relate the potential resources to the user requirements.
4. Serve as a structure on which to base financial needs for improved operations and to meet future demands.
5. Serve as a basic structure from which all employees will work. Each group of employees can see the goals they can attain in their field of assignment. Everyone can see the objective and how they can contribute toward its fulfillment.